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ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE RADICALS AND STATES RIGHTS.

The real old Democratic doctrine of States Rights seems to have had its most practical exemplification in the abolition of all of the iniquitous legislation by which State laws have been taken away and the control of sovereign States placed in the hands of a foreign central government. It was enough to reconstruct the South-ern States at the will of Congress and without reference to the rights of the States themselves; to subjugate a people living face to face with the conquest, with the will of the people expressed at the ballot box, to override State courts and State constitutions in the enactment of laws which were rejected by the people of the defeated States by more than eight to one. This did well enough so long as the supremacy of the party was to be maintained, and the control of the Southern States by the Radical party was necessary to the perpetuation of their power in the Federal Government. But when the necessity for this ceased, and when they were answered by the loyal people of the South with a unanimity that astonished them, they were ready to change the policy of legislation. How to do this, the same time to preserve the organization of their party, is the question that now troubles them. Already have the appeals of the Carolina and Louisiana Radicals to the Republican party to relieve them from the rule of the Democratic party, will be followed by the people of the States themselves,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

CONSOLIDATION.

The completion of the Western North Carolina railroad through the mountains so as to form a connection with roads in the Mississippi Valley, is of great importance, not only to the people of the west, but to the people of the whole State.

It may be doubted, however, whether the project is any nearer consummation to-day, than it has been for years. It is true that the Legislature passed an act authorizing the North Carolina Rail Road Company to attempt to accomplish the great work; it is true, also, that the Stockholders in that Company have had a meeting and by a majority vote of both State and individual Stockholders, did agree to undertake the work. But, for all that, we apprehend that the legal acceptance of the Consolidation Act by the North Carolina Rail Road Company, has not yet been accomplished. Until that be done the Company is powerless for this great purpose.

It will be remembered that the North Carolina Company accepted only a part of the act of the Legislature, modified its charter and in express terms refused to accept the another part. It happens, however, that the different sections of the act of the Legislature were not submitted to the Company as separate several propositions, but were submitted for acceptance or rejection as an entirety. It was therefore to accept any part of the act was in law a failure to accept any part of it.

The Charlotte *Observer* well says that the amended charter stands to-day as it was enacted, may be seen by a glance at its fundamental principles. What is the character of a charter? It is an act of the sovereign people of the State creating a corporation. And what is one of the main characteristics of a corporation thus created? It is controlled and controlled both as to what it may do and the manner in which it may do it, by its charter or act of incorporation, which is the fundamental of all its powers and privileges, the very *law of its being*, which it can neither dispense with nor change. These are grand, underlying principles of the common law. To accept a part of the charter and reject another part, is an *alteration* of it, a change with certain features in it, and a clear violation of "the very law of its being." If the company can change the charter, or change the verbiage in a part of it, then they can alter the whole, and instead of a compact with the law, we should have a law unto themselves.

The thing is an absurdity, a fallacy on its face, as we discover.

A BIG BILL IN THE CAMP.

The preceding day furnishes fresh evidence of the troubles in the Augusta *Chronicle* camp. Of the troubles in the democratic camp troubles which may in due time become irreconcilable, and which may result in the disintegration of the party which has managed the affairs of the country for the last thirteen years. The leaders have quarrelled and refused to labor longer together, while the great party journals are noisily and decidedly antinous. The national organ the New York *Sun* has been sadly out of tune for some months past, and the Administration is said to contemplate the establishment of a new and more subservient Republican journal in the commercial metropolis. *Harper's Weekly* has openly mutinied and is firing hot into the ranks of the dominant faction of "the party." The nomination of Williams was the entering wedge, but other causes of dissatisfaction have been rapidly afforded the malcontents. The virtual surrender of Massachusetts into the hands of General Butler by the appointment of Simmons to the Boston Custom House, the exposure of the Jayne frauds in Iowa, the condition of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana, the long and bitter discussion of the currency question, the disastrous results of the recent elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut, have opened the breach wider and wider, until there seems to be a probability that the chasm will grow so broad and deep that it cannot be bridged. The financial issues seem to have caused the greatest and most enduring disruption. The hard money Republicans of the North and East do not hesitate to assert that they will support no other office who has favored inflation which they call by such harsh terms as repudiation and robbery. The Augusta *Chronicle* is such a declaration is unwarranted when it is remembered that the leading advocates of inflation are Republicans—Morton and Logan, and that a large majority of the Republican Senators voted for the bill now vetoed by the President. If New England and the Northern States adhere to their determination we will have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of the control of a political faction reading the other half out of the party. We venture the prediction that the Solid South engendered this Spring will never be regained.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS' HEALTH.

Referring to a statement of the New York *Graphic* that Mr. Davis was ill in Canada with dropsy of the heart, the *Mobile Herald* says: We are satisfied the statement of the Graphic

Letters from Mr. Davis

received in this city since

his arrival in Europe, and they make no mention of such alarming symptoms. On the contrary, those letters speak of a very great improvement in his health, and breathe an air of cheerfulness utterly incompatible with the statement of the Graphic.

It is officially stated that Hon. Benjamin Disraeli will not permit officers under him to "guinea-pig." To "guinea-pig" is to receive a directorship in a joint stock company, with the object of helping to form the company by adding an influential name in the prospectus. Such practices have been known in London for some time, and are now altogether too frequent.—Suppose President Grant should issue an edict against "guinea-piging" under his administration, what a commotion there would be [illegible] December 18[illegible]

CHANGE OF GAUGE ON THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

The railroad track between Richmond and Greensboro, like that of the Air Line south of Charlotte, is five feet in width; while the leased connecting link, ninety-one miles in length, lying between Greensboro and Charlotte, is only four feet eight and a half inches wide. The Danville railroad people have made persistent efforts to bring about an uniformity of gauge on these connecting lines, but have been foiled by injunctions from the North Carolina Courts. If would, of course, be easier to change the gauge of the ninety-one miles than of the one hundred and ninety that lie between Greensboro and Richmond. Antagonizing interests, however, render the cheapest course impracticable.

A bill is now under consideration in the Virginia Legislature, which authorizes the Danville road to alter its gauge in any way that the company may deem necessary. The plain meaning of the bill is, that the Danville road proposes to conform in gauge to the section south of Greensboro, as the only remedy that the circumstances of the case admit of.

The Richmond Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution in favor of the project, although it is contended by many that the effect of the proposed change of gauge will be injurious to the trade of that city. The advocates of the change, on the other hand, allege that it is necessary to be made if Richmond would retain the trade she now has. They say that if the Danville road does not make such connection with the Carolina roads, Garrett, who now controls the Lynchburg and Danville road, will do so, as that road is of the same gauge—four feet eight and a half, with the Carolina road, and need only be extended a distance of four miles to reach the Carolina border and make the proposed connection, in which event, all the freight from the South will be switched off at Danville and be carried to Baltimore, thus leaving Richmond out in the cold.

The fight in the Legislature over the bill will doubtless be long and hotly contested, but with what result our Virginia exchanges do not indicate.

GRANTS NON INTERFERENCE.

President Grant draws some nice distinctions for a plain blunt man. For instance, his Post Master General instructs the Post Master at Little Rock to deliver to Mr. Brooks all letters addressed to "Brooks, Governor, &c," or to "Governor Brooks," and to Mr. Baxter, all letters addressed to "Baxter, Governor, &c," or to "Governor Baxter." These addressed to the Governor of Arkansas the President keeps for his own share of the spoils. By what authority the President or his subordinate retains letters addressed to the Governor of a State we do not know. If President Grant were a Monarch the difficulty would be one of easy solution. As he is simply the chief servant of the people, without authority, save such as is conferred upon him by the plain, written law of the land, it is not easy to say where President Grant gets authority to take possession of letters not addressed to himself.

Another thing this non interfering States-rights-loving President of ours has done. He has taken military possession of the telegraph office at Little Rock, and this, too, in time of profound peace, so far as he is officially informed. What authority he has for this high-handed act, it is as difficult to discover as it was in the other case.

That is a nice distinction that prevents the President from interfering in the internal affairs of a State, lest he encroached upon its sovereignty, and, that yet, permits him to take military possession of the telegraph office and mail bag

GOVERNOR CALDWELL'S LAST ACT OF IMPOTENT MALIGNITY

Some time since, a literary society belonging to Rutherford College, elected Governor Caldwell an honorary member and he accepted. The Governor afterwards learned that Capt. R. A. Shotwell, the associate editor of the Southern Home, and the gentleman who has suffered so much at the hands of the Radical party, was also an honorary member of the society. Thereupon he wrote to the society resigning his membership, stating in the strongest terms that he would have no affiliation with a Ku Klux.

Strong in the knowledge of his own rectitude, and conscious of his superiority to Governor Caldwell in all matters that make a true man and a good citizen, Captain Shotwell took no offense at Governor Caldwell's action, but contented himself with publishing a letter to him in the Southern Home, the concluding part of which we publish below.

Captain Shotwell was put in chains and confined in the penitentiary by Radical officials, but out of it all he has come untarnished in honor and untouched in character.

The day has gone by, we trust, when at the mere will of malignant partizans, innocent men can be chained and cast into dungeons without even the semblance of law, but it seems that with the power to do evil the will to do it has not gone. Three years ago Governor Caldwell sat by the Federal prosecuting officer in whispered conference with him in Bond's Court, upon the trial of Capt. Shotwell, a trial from which he was carried to jail as a convict. To-day this man Caldwell, who by virtue of the negro vote writes himself Governor of North Carolina, must content himself with declining to remain a member of the same literary society with Capt. Shotwell. What a change, and how much for the better! Capt. Shotwell need not fear to compare records with Governor Caldwell, nor the verdict of the good people of North Carolina upon the issue.

LETTER FROM MR. SHOTWELL TO GOV. CALDWELL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. April 18, '74.

To His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell.

* * * * * *

There is another reason for my not taking offense at your Excellency's refusal to affiliate with me, to-wit, The impossibility of knowing whether you are sincere or not in your refusal. Sometimes your Excellency says things that you do not mean. For example: At Valley Mountain, in the hearts of the Burke "Tigers" by exhorting them to fight to the bitter end, to hurl back the ruthless invader, and slay the last Yankee as though he were a black snake; and you warned them that if they deserted the field to sneak to the rear, where you were, they should be held up to the scorn and contempt which they deserved. The poor men, who had been pursuaded by your Excellency to volunteer, believed your words, and too many of them met death as you exhorted them to do. Alas! how they were deceived. Ten years later your Excellency, when reminded of your words by Captain J. C. Mills, of Burke county, actually confessed that your object was to *"get the secessionists killed off."*

Another instance: In 1870 you promised Col. B. S. Gaither and others to do all you could to obtain the removal of their disabilities. You wrote a letter strongly urging their pardon. Then you dispatched a secret letter (afterwards accidentally published) denouncing these gentlemen, your next door neighbors, as arrant rebels, who must not be pardoned under any circumstances. They were not pardoned until long afterwards.

Such facts show the futility of believing anything your Excellency may say or of taking offence at it. I am sure that when the young gentlemen of the Platonic Society, whom your Excellency has treated so contemptuously, shall become *old enough to vote*, you will recall your letter to them as you did your Valley Mountain speech, and neighbors application for pardon.

In conclusion, permit me to urge your Excellency to abandon the League and other bad company, to cultivate decency and good manners, truth, candor, and self respect, to cease to insult gentlemen unless you intend to give them satisfaction, and to endeavor to keep from making yourself the object of contempt and ridicule throughout the State.

I remain, at your Excellency's service, RANDOLPH A. SHOTWELL.

ANOTHER CASE OF BROTHER-IN-LAW

Attorney General Williams Shown up in Bad Light

A letter of United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, to his second assistant, William D. Hughes, asking him to resign is made public. The district attorney says:

"On assuming the duties of this office I designated you as my second assistant upon the urgent requests of Attorney General Williams, your brother-in-law. I am now compelled, from circumstances which you doubtless understand, to ask of you your resignation.

"For many weeks you have been disloyal to me and to the interests of this office, and have been in conference and intimate relations with John D. Sanborn and his friends. I have reason to believe that for weeks you have been conveying to Sanborn and his friends the secrets of this office and prosecutions, and have been industriously at work in the interests of Mr. Sanborn, while at the same time you have professed friendship for me, and have been in confidential relations with me in the prosecution of the Sanborn case.

"I also am well aware that you have been all this while plotting for my removal, and aiding the Sanborn influences by all the means in your power to secure my removal, and have made your boast that you would through the newspapers break me down in the city of Brooklyn, and through your relationship with the Attorney General secure my removal in thirty days.

District Attorney Tenney was the prosecutor of Sanborn, Hawley and Vanderwerker in the late trial.

Major Sturm.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes this interesting chapter from the private life of "Victor Hugo's Nephew":

Notwithstanding the threat of a libel suit, we propose to give the public the benefit of a few facts in relation to this fellow Sturm we happen to be in possession of.

Victor Hugo Sturm is the son of a well-known physician living a few miles below Cincinnati. There he married, his wife bringing to him quite a handsome little fortune. He has succeeded in spending nearly all of it, the last piece of property his wife owned having been mortgaged to raise him $3,000, with which to engage in business in Knoxville, Tennessee. Not succeeding, after his means were spent he engaged with Barkhouse & Brothers as a traveling agent, removing most of his family here, where they remained the larger portion of the time since, and until recently, boarding for the last several months at the National Hotel, where Sturm secured quarters for them. About the first of November Mrs. Sturm received a letter from her husband dated at Macon, Georgia, of which the following is a copy:

MACON, GA., October 29, 1873.

MY DEAR WIFE:—Yours to hand and with pleasure. I was indeed glad to hear from you, also to know that my little ones are all well well. Hope they will remain so. I am quite busy arranging matters here at the Fair. I have not seen Maggie, and suppose I will not see her unless I go over to Fort Valley, unless she comes to the Fair here. Mary, I assure you, I am tired of this traveling life, and am going to quit it on next January, sure. I must and will be more with you and my babies.

Please write in care Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.

With much love any many kisses to you and the babies, I am, as ever, your VICTOR.

Instead of coming to see and be with her, as promised, Mrs. Sturm, a few weeks after this, had a letter from him, stating that he did not intend to live with her longer, asking her to secure a divorce, and offering inducements if she would do so. Mrs. Sturm took the advice of counsel and declined to apply for a divorce. He then called to see her and threatened her life if she refused to sign the papers he wished, drawing at the same moment a long and sharp-bladed knife from his pocket.—He had, on a previous occasion, as we have authority for saying, forced her, by presenting a pistol at her head, to give him $525, the proceeds of the sale of a piano presented to her by her father, and similar threats and acts of violence were not unfrequent.

Failing in procuring her consent for a divorce, he has probably secured one secretly, which of course is invalid, and renders him liable to punishment for the crime of bigamy. The husband of Mrs. Cadena whom he married, it is stated, died suddenly only some three months ago, and it is not surprising that the affair is now the chief topic of discussion in Macon circles.

Sturm is a Mason, and the Masonic fraternity, having had some intimation of his misconduct, have been making investigations, and, we presume, will thoroughly probe the matter.

The distillers of the country, for the last fiscal year, produced over 68,000,000 gallons of spirits. There were 445 of them, in which about $70,000,000 capital is invested, 70,000 men employed, and nearly 20,000,000 bushels of grain consumed, four-fifths being corn. The spirits produced yielded nearly $50,000,000 of taxes to the Treasury. Illinois is the chief producer, and the Western States distilled more than five-sevenths of all the spirits made. A letter from California says, this year, there will be produced there 12,000,000 gallons of wine, 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, and 250,000 pounds of raisins, besides the brandy, of which we have no statistics; 40,000 acres are in vineyards, and the area is constantly increasing.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

HON. BENJAMIN H. HILL.

Letter From a South Carolinian.

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., April 16.—*Editors Chronicle & Sentinel:*

I can't think of anything that has given me more pleasure than the perusal of the revelations made by Mr. B. H. Hill at the dinner to Gov. Vance, in Atlanta, reported in yesterday's issue of your paper. To have the opportunity of making the conscientious amende honorable to Mr. Hill for having once harbored the suspicion that he entertained the idea of going over to the enemy is truly a luxurious sensation.

Dolt, that I was, to have countenanced even an apprehension that there was anything analogous in the motives that influenced Joe Brown and Ben Hill. Dunce of the most pronounced pattern not to have understood that this purtative state of *entrapport* with the Administration party in 1870 was only a *ruse de politique* to put that party to final shame and defeat! I too thought as you did, that the victory in Georgia was due to the universal determination of the honest people in Georgia to free themselves simultaneously of the miscreants and thieves forced upon them and the concomitant humiliation and disgrace long enough undured. But it would seem—in the light of the recent *eclaircissement*—that the whole thing had been arranged aforetime, and that the assemblage of Georgians at the polls was a mere formality. Mr. Hill had prearranged everything, so that there was no possibility of failure, and there was really no occasion for apprehension—much less of anxiety—in the conduct of the election. All this only proves the truth comprehended in the remark of a noted historian, namely: "The history of a people is the history of its great men!" But this explanation of Mr. Hill's embodies a grain of comfort to South Carolinians, who have hitherto sorrowed over the desertion—the seeming desertion, perhaps I should say—of her sons. To one of the unreconstructed, at least, it is suggestive that other men may be acting in the identical *role* so astutely and triumphantly exemplified by Mr. Hill; and that those in South Carolina whom we now regard as political apostates and both political and moral renegades may be in fact but *les enfants perdus* of the coming Democratic victorious army!

Viewed from this stand-point, "Fort Sumter" Moses may be, in the Governor's chair of Radical South Carolina, fulfilling a mission more intrinsically Democratic than when erst he sprang into fame and association with the flag and capitulation of historic Sumter! Even the carpet-bag gentry may—by parity of reasoning—be Democrats dyed in the *wool* of Radicalism for the nonce, to win the confidence of the *black* sheep, only to come out at last in the true Democratic guise, and literally, morally and physically "astonish the natives"! This view of the subject is most comforting Messrs. Editors, but like honest and simple old Zeb Vance, I am surprised to learn it, and should never, unaided, have fathomed a policy so inscrutable, nor dreamed that in this degenerate and underoie age there was to be found so much of the raw material whereof a nobler and bygone era constructed its noble army of martyrs! Had this subtle *ancuus operandi* been but comprehended and appreciated when the world was younger, how much of sacred and patriotic blood might have remained unshed in the name of liberty?

Brutus, who was without doubt "an honorable man," and himself aspiring to rise above his fellows, need never have incarnadined "this cursed steel" with ambitious Cæsar's blood!

Charlotte Corday might have withheld her dagger from the cowardly carcass of Sanguinary Marat! William Tell need not have sped his arrow at the tyrant's lion heart! All that seems necessary was to have feigned complaisance with the policy of the hour, and he disenthralment, in good time must have eventuated with skillful manoeuvering. But only transcendent genius is competent to engineer this peculiar policy. No ordinary or even extraordinary endowments are equal to the steering of the craft. A veritable Palinurus must be ever at the helm to obviate shipwreck.

It is safe to say, by way of illustration, that no other man in Georgia or elsewhere could at one and the same time have taught the renegades to Radicalism that not *"a white man was allowed to be a Radical in full fellowship with the negroes and carpet-baggers, and still retain his social respectability with decent people,"* and yet so demean himself politically as to *"get into a position to be heard by the Radical authorities at Washington, and thus defeat the continuance of Radical domination in Georgia."* I say that there is no other man than Mr. Hill who could have done this, and I don't think *he* could do it again.

BOURBON.

What Made General Grant Mad.

The following is the extract from the speech of our townsman, Gen. M. W. Gary, which has so aroused the lethesto phlegmatic and immovable President of the United States, delivered in the late Tax-Payers' Convention of South Carolina.:

"I, for one, am unwilling to be knocking at the door of the White House for political or other favors; I am willing to concede that Grant is a great soldier, fit to have stood by Cæsar, Napoleon, William the Conqueror or Washington, if needs be, and give direction in battle; but by accepting presents of great value, in throwing the responsibility of his speculation with Fisk and Gould, when by he made twenty-five thousand dollars, upon his wife, he has tarnished and thrown away a fame that might have perpetuated his name for all time."

We must confess that we are a little surprised at the display of sensitiveness and anger on account of the above charges, which has been exhibited by the imperturbable President.

The first charge, as many will remember, and as can be proved to all, was contained in the speech of the late Charles Sumner, delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States.—The second charge, as to the President's throwing the responsibility of the "Black Friday" gold speculation, whereby he is said to have made twenty-five thousand dollars, upon his wife was published, at the time, in almost every newspaper in the United States, and was the occasion of the witticism of the late James Fisk, the President's then intimate friend, who, when examined before a committee as to who in point of fact received the twenty-five thousand dollars, replied, "It went where the wood-bine twineth." The exact meaning or application of Mr. Fisk's phrase we do not pretend to explain.

We have never seen where either of the above charges has been disproved or authoritatively denied by the President. Indeed we very strongly fear that our crafty Chief Executive conveniently made this portion of Gen. Gary's speech the excuse for flying rather discourteously into the face of the South Carolina Delegation. At all events, it is certain that these charges had neither the charm of novelty nor the force of originality. It was, in fact, the constant repetition of these that at last unmasked the President.

And in conclusion, it is but justice to our friend and townsman, to say that the idea of his meaning any attack upon Mrs. Grant—whom the whole world knows to be one of the purest and loveliest of women that ever lived, and a worthy scion of one of the staunchest and most knightly Democratic families in America—is sheer nonsense. Such a thing was very far from his intent, and still farther from his character.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

Judge Magbee's Spree.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Tampa, Florida, thus describes one of the legal luminaries of that State:

Judge Magbee is a robust and vigorous specimen of that particular class of Southern politicians to which the Sun has devoted particular attention. He is a prominent member of any party that wins, be it Republican or Democratic, and the party that wins without Magbee's knowledge, has got to get up early in the morning.

During the war he was one of the most violent and dangerous secessionists that ever superintended salt works. He was a perfect man-eater, as it were, and it is supposed that but for his pressing duties elsewhere, he would have killed and skinned more Federals than any ten regiments in the rebel army.

When the war closed, Magbee changed his tactics. He saw how things were drifting, and he promptly ranged himself under the flag of the Union.—He was, all at once, and without any previous notification, truly loyal—and peculiarly so. Perhaps it was the influence of the climate, but Magbee's loyalty was of that rank and sudden growth peculiar to the tropics. He wanted to fight for the Union when there was no fighting to be done, and he was so serious about it that everybody said it was a pity he couldn't be accommodated. Finally, by some means, fair or foul, Magbee managed to get into the State Senate, whether as a Republican or a Democrat, it is impossible for me to say; though, as for that matter, his politics are too nimble to be followed.

The basis of Magbee's fame as a Senator rests, I believe, on the fact that he figured as a respondent to certain articles of impeachment found against him by his fellow statesmen in that august body, wherein he stood charged with petty peculations and gross usurpations.

MAGBEE AS A CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Notwithstanding these things he was subsequently appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Hart. I shall not attempt to criticise his career as the expounder of law and justice. The attempt would be useless and the result uninteresting. Let the bare fact that Magbee is a Judge stand for itself, and let him enjoy in peace those distinguished honors that should follow and wait on those who wear the ermine. It is my purpose simply to relate a most remarkable occurrence in connection with Magbee's judicial experience. On the 31st day of last December the Judge developed a trait of character not altogether peculiar. Whether it was owing to the subtle influences of the festive season, or to an inherent friendship for John Barleycorn, or some other cause, it is certain that Judge Magbee appeared in the streets uproariously drunk. His hilarity was unseemly and unbounded, and properly came under the head of disorderly conduct. Whereupon the worthy Judge was seized by the minions of the city government and unceremoniously hurried off to the calaboose, where he spent the night.

While in confinement, Magbee endeavored to issue a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Sheriff of Manatee county to seize the body of James T. Magbee, and bring it before Judge J. T. Magbee, in order that he might inquire into the legality of said confinement. It was a brilliant idea, but it wouldn't work. The common place people down here could not be made to understand the beauty and fitness of allowing a disorderly Judge to have himself brought before himself in order that he might decide in favor of himself. The scheme was not of sufficient opaqueness to deceive, and so the Judge served out his time in the calaboose.

MAGBEE'S REVENGE.

On the 25th instant the regular spring term of the Circuit Court for this (Manatee) county convened, and his Honor, Judge Magbee, being wide awake and sober, resolved himself into a Court of Chancery, and in the most summary manner proceeded to order Mayor Lapscomb and the City Marshal into close confinement in the county jail for the period of ten days for indignities offered to the Judge's body in putting him in the calaboose, and for contempt of court in neglecting to recognize his writ of habeas corpus by refusing to produce his body before himself for adjudication upon the legality of his own confinement.

Mayor Lapscomb and the City Marshal resisted this attempt to punish them for doing their duty, and they are unanimously sustained by the people. There is considerable excitement, and it is feared that something serious may result. Mayor Lapscomb and his officers are willing to submit to the law, but as the features of this case are somewhat extraordinary, they desire that it shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the State.

A Tennessee Romance.

He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving and tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans and brown sheeting would have tickled a calf, and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache, which he learned to adore and cherish; for one girl had said, while she drooped her proud head, that 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On Sundays he'd search the straight road to the church unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long meter; and we speak but the truth, when we say, that this youth could sing a hungry mosquito.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud, but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chewed wax was a pity. Barring this vice, she was everything nice, and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being calmed by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and she "chawed" till her heart and her jaws were broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door awaiting some lovely token. She raised up her eyes with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the scorner but to tell the truth, she *grinned* at the youth who loved the amen corner.

They met—alas! what came to pass was soft and sweet and precious; they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chewed—O, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part, he rose to start; her grief cannot be painted; these are the facts; she swallowed her wax, then screamed, then choked, then fainted. Her pa appeared; her beau, quite scared, rushed out to get some water; the watch dog spied his tender hide, and bit him where he'd "ought er." This tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sings no more, as oft of yore; he gave that girl the mitten.

She pined apace, her pretty face looked slender and dejected; her father kind, but somewhat blind, beheld her and reflected. His income tax he spent for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She went to work, forgot that clerk, and chawed in bliss forever. —*J. Bateman Smith.*

Sampson Mass Meeting.

The citizens of Sampson county assembled in mass meeting at Clinton on Saturday, the 18th of April, 1874, for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the Judicial Convention in Wilmington, and the Congressional Convention in Magnolia.

Capt. W. H. Bryan was called to the chair, and James H. Pugh requested to act as Secretary.

A committee of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting on the occasion. During the absence of the committee on resolutions the meeting proceeded to appoint a County Executive Committee, for the coming campaign. The following gentlemen were appointed:

John R. Beaman, Col. John Ashford, Capt. E. C. Holmes, J. R. Maxwell, W. A. Faison, Col. L. A. Powell.

The meeting then appointed a committee of three from each township as a Township Executive Committee:

Taylor's Bridge—A R Herring, Henry Mathis, W H Thompson.

Turkey—L R Millard, F M Carroll, W L Faison.

Piney Grove—J C Hines, John D Giddens, Amos Royal.

Hall's—G W Hobbs, M J Faison, Owen Herring.

Westbrooks—G R Williams, Urish Hill, Allen Daughtry.

Dismal—J C Williams, John Culbreth, J D Malloy.

Little Coharie—John W Mathis, O P White, Thomas Bullard.

Clinton—J H Hill, W A Mathis, Everett Peterson.

Honeycutts—Isaiah Herring, T L Owen, R M Crumpler.

McDaniels—J C Wright, Edmund Owen, Gaston Spell.

Mingo—N B Barefoot, Jesse Wilson, J R Register.

Lisbon—Allen Blackburn, Haywood Boykin, Hardy Herring.

Franklin—Daniel Robinson, S J Faison, Dr. J B Seavey.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions reported and offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the coming strength of the Democratic Conservative party, believing that upon its success depends the well-being of the nation and the happiness of the people.

1st, That the usurpations of the government in violation of the Constitution are to be condemned, and if not checked will eventually lead to the complete seizure of all power, and finally culminate in an absolute despotism.

2d, That we oppose waste and extravagance in all governments, whether State or National. The poverty stricken condition of our people calls for rigid retrenchment and prudent expenditures of the people's money, and we will condemn all who are untrue to the trust reposed in them.

3d, That we look upon an upright Judiciary as important to an impartial administration of justice.

4th, That to the Democratic party—the great Conservative party of the nation, we must look for the means to perpetuate these principles. A party of right. The party of the oppressed. The party which stands ready to relieve and restore. Asking for simple justice and nothing more. Her cries for right are beginning to be heeded. State after State wheels into line and marches under her banner; all bids us hope that she will soon control the destinies of the nation. Then will the suffering tax-payer find relief, and the liberty of the citizen be doubly secure, while peace and prosperity will bless the land.

5th, That we hereby recommend our fellow-citizen, Col. A. A. McKoy, to the Convention (for nominating a Democratic Conservative candidate for the 4th Judicial District of North Carolina) as a suitable nominee. The Conservatives of Sampson county would accept his nomination as an honorable recognition of the devoted services heretofore rendered and would give him an enthusiastic support.

On motion, five delegates were appointed from each township to attend the Judicial Convention which meets in Wilmington on the 5th of May, and the Congressional Convention which meets in Magnolia on the 6th of May. The same delegates to attend both Conventions. The following were appointed as delegates:

Clinton—Dr C T Murphy, Col John Ashford, E W Kerr, Everett Peterson, Capt R C Holmes.

Lisbon—James C Robinson, J J Bronson, John Lamb, John W Brown, Richard Herring.

Franklin—N H Fennell, J A Corbett, Luther Highsmith, John D Kerr, Dr W B Murphy.

Taylor's Bridge—L A Powell, A R Herring, Patrick Merritt, Dr J D Pearsall, W H Johnson.

Turkey—William Kirby, W A Faison, L R Millard, F M Carroll, W S Mathis.

Piney Grove—J C Hines, J B Lane, J D Giddens, Amos Royal, J A Darden.

Hall's—J A Beaman, G W Hobbs, Owen Herring, M J Faison, Dr. Isaac Hobbs.

Westbrooks—G R Williams, William Daughtry, Isaac Williams, T F Cox, J T Hudson.

Mingo—N B Barefoot, R A Draughon, John Dudley, J R Register, Jesse Wilson.

Dismal—J C Williams, J R Maxwell, John Culbreth, J D Malloy, M O Jackson.

Honeycutt—B H Crumpler, J R R Smith, F H Howard, R M Crumpler, Isaiah Herring.

Little Coharie—J W Mathis, W W Herring, O P White, J R Fisher, J Cooper.

McDaniel's—J W Wright, G W Smith, Edmund Owen, G W Highsmith.

On motion the Chairman was added to the list of delegates.

On motion it was ordered that any member of the Democratic-Conservative party from Sampson county who shall be present at these Conventions be considered a delegate.

The meeting them appointed the second Saturday in June as the time for holding the County Convention to nominate candidates for the various county offices.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of these proceedings to the *Clinton Reporter*, and to the daily papers of the district, with the request that they publish the same.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary the meeting adjourned.

W. H. BRYAN, Chairman,
J. H. PUGH, Secretary.

THE Arkansas muddle is still a muddle and promises to continue one.

The people elected Brooks, but the Legislature counted in Baxter. The Supreme Court, Chief Justice McLure dissenting, refused to consider the matter for the reason that the civil courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. The Circuit Court of the State did take jurisdiction of the matter, however, and Baxter's counsel being absent, decided in favor of Brooks. Meanwhile Chief Justice McLure has taken possession of the records of the Supreme Court so that its decision can not be certified by the Clerk.

The Memphis Appeal, a paper that, from its location, ought to have a good insight into Arkansas affairs, is strongly opposed to Brooks. It says: "Baxter may not have been fairly elected Governor, but he fairly won a title to the office by his wise and just execution of the laws. Brooks is a madman; a crazed zealot; a raging revivalist in politics and in the pulpit. He is a very devil when unchurched, and he fell further when he fell from grace into the pit of politics than Belial when kicked out of heaven into kingdom-come."

The Radicals of Raleigh have nominated Jo. W. Holden for Mayor.

STATE NEWS.

The Charlotte Democrat says: An unusually large quantity of rain has fallen in this section within the past few days. The streams are very much swollen, and farming operations are hindered for a week at least.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, to-day sent by a gentleman, proceeding to Liverpool, specimens of native marsh bean and wire grass to a paper mill in England, which is using grass in the manufacture of paper.

The Newton Vindicator says: G. M. Yoder has in his possession an earthen dish made by Jacob Weaver in 1796, and which has been in use ever since. He offers the dish or its value as a premium to any one who will produce an older one made in this country.

The Raleigh News says: We are informed that some dozen hogsheads of tobacco were sold in Durham last week which had been shipped from Richmond, Va., bringing advanced prices over Richmond. Two more factories are about to be erected at Durham.

The Raleigh News says: We regret to learn that a letter reached this city yesterday from Ashboro', Randolph county, conveying the sad intelligence that Mrs. Worth, relict of the late Gov. Worth, was in such a critical condition that no hope of her recovery was entertained by her friends and family.

The Ashville Pioneer says: Mr. Henry Helms, residing near Rankin's Depot, in Cocke county, had the misfortune to lose about eight hundred dollars' worth of hay, on the 11th, by fire. It is supposed that it caught by a spark from a locomotive on the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina railroad. The fire was noticed soon after the train passed, but the hay was consumed before it could be extinguished.

The Raltimore Sun contains the following notice of the death of a charming lady and one of rare accomplishments, the daughter of one of North Carolina's most distinguished citizens: "Mrs Eliza G. Graham, about 47 years of age, consort of the late George William Graham, and daughter of the late Judge William Gaston, of North Carolina, died of pneumonia at her residence near the village of Upper Marlboro, Prince George county, on Monday evening last. Mrs. Graham was well and widely known for benevolence and charity, and her death will be generally lamented and especially felt by the community in which she lived. Her funeral took place at Upper Marlboro yesterday morning, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, where mass was celebrated, Archbishop Bayley and others from this city being in attendance.

The Raleigh Crescent says: Since the death of Ex-Gov. Clark there are only four men living who have held the office of Governor of North Carolina. These gentlemen are William A. Graham of Hillsboro, David S. Reed of Wentworth, Zebulon B. Vance of Charlotte, and W. W. Holden of this city. Of these Gov. Graham, with his brow full of honors, still practices his profession of the law, although near unto his seventieth year. There is no man living in the State who has held the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, except the present incumbent, Richard M. Pearson. There are only two living, outside the present incumbents, who have served as Supreme Court Judges. These are Hon. William H. Battle of this city and Hon. M E Manly of Newbern. There are only four men living who filled the office of Attorney General prior to the war. These four are B. F. Moore of Wake, William Eaton of Warren, Matt W. Ransom of Northampton, and J B Batchelor of Wake.

From the Charlotte Southern Home

The Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad.

The embarrassments under which this road, better known as the Statesville road, has been laboring for a long time, seem to be increasing rather than diminishing. After strenuous efforts and patient waiting for a decision of the Supreme Court on the legitimacy of the rival boards of directors, the announcement is made that the case has been thrown out of court, in consequence of having been brought in by appeal, instead of *quo warranto*. Fast on the heels of this disappointment comes the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the road must pay the claims of the National Bank of Columbia, or be sold at auction under a deed of trust. The bank claims the payment of certain bonds, issued by the road in 1862, payable in 1873, amounting to nearly ninety thousand dollars.

At first glance, this might seem a crushing blow to the road in its present embarrassed condition; and we regret to say the impression generally prevails in the community, that the road will necessarily come under the hammer. This is an error. The road has, we believe, $100,000 in 8 per cent. bonds in the hands of McAden, Lancaster & Co., with $30,000 in other bonds, free of mortgage, and a large annual gain in the receipts of the road; therefore, with proper management (for which the gentlemenly Receiver, and Superintendent, are fully competent) there will be comparatively little difficulty in meeting the engagements of the road as fast as they arise.

We take a hopeful view of the matter, because we believe the road can be saved, and because its sale would entail a heavy loss on our county.—Mecklenburg owns $100,000 stock in the road; Iredell county $60,000; and private individuals, (embracing many of our citizens) $263,000;—all of which must be sacrificed by the sale of the road. If the sale is forced, we shall agree with a friend, who insists that North Carolina is resolved to throw away every dime of her interest in her own railroads.

Gallantry of a North Carolinian—Hon A. M. Waddell.

Under this head a Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic of the 11th instant, writes: "An incident at Willard's Hotel the other night, which reflects some credit on a North Carolina member of Congress for his gallantry, has not yet been reported in the newspapers. While coming out of the dinner hall of the hotel a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a member from New Jersey, was roughly greeted by a young ruffian from Maryland, who seized her by the shoulder and insultingly inquired, "Did you ever travel with Buffalo Bill?" The young lady was startled and frightened, but made no reply. The man who insulted her appeared to be in his right mind. He certainly was not intoxicated, and walked straight out into the hall. The young lady's father was absent; but she presently met Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, and told him of the insult. Mr. W. at once promised to punish the offender and asked her to point him out. She did so and retired. Waddell then went to the brute and informed him that he must instantly apologize or there

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Democratic party for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Robeson, Bladen, Cumberland, Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, Onslow and Sampson, have after consultation, decided upon the city of Wilmington as the place and Tuesday, the 5th day of May, as the time for holding a convention to nominate candidates for Judge and Solicitor.

The Executive Committee would call upon the several counties the great importance of a full representation in the convention.

CHAS. M. STEDMAN,
Chairman.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Democratic Party in the Third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow and Sampson, have fixed upon Magnolia as the place and the 6th of May as the time for holding a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Several counties are respectfully requested to hold their Conventions in time to appoint delegates to the Congressional District Convention, as it is very desirable that there shall be a full representation in every county in the District.

J. A. ESCULLMAN, Chairman.
A. A. McKEE,
J. G. SHAW,
Committee.

Congressional Con. District.

Conservative County Convention.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Convention held in Clinton on the 4th inst., to call a meeting of the delegates to the Congressional District Convention, to meet in the Court House in Wilmington on the 5th day of May, met in the Court House in Clinton on Saturday, the 11th inst.

The Committee was called to order by Col. R. E. Lee.

On motion of W. H. Bernard, Esq., Chairman of County Executive Committee, Col. F. W. Kerchner, Esq., and W. L. Emmit was elected Temporary Chairman and Capt. Jno. Robinson and Lyle McChamy, Esq., Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Robert Moore, it was ordered that the several townships be called, and delegates report to the Secretaries the names of their respective townships were called.

On motion of Mr. Kerchner, it was ordered that no speeches of more than five minutes be allowed, and no one be permitted to speak more than once on the same subject.

The following resolution, offered by Capt. D. Grainger, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Conservative Party of New Hanover County is entitled, That the Chairman of each and every Democratic voting in this body, each party is entitled to cast the whole vote of his township, whether there be present one Democrat or a hundred.

The following delegates were appointed to the Congressional Convention:

W. H. Bernard, Esq., and W. McChamy, were appointed delegates to the Congressional Convention.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. D. Grainger, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention appoint the Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Sheriff Terry, of Richmond, is hopelessly ill.

Over two hundred buildings now in course of construction in Raleigh.

A handsome school house is to be built, adjoining St. John's (Catholic) Church in Raleigh.

The mutterings from Bald Mountain were heard distinctly at Long's Mills, Person county, a distance of over 200 miles, on Tuesday last.

The Rockingham Courier says: The fire got out in the woods and among the turpentine boxes, on Wednesday, at or near Sand Hill, on the C. C. R. W., and did considerable damage.

The Raleigh News says: We learn that the Board of Trade of this city will give a handsome supper to the members of the press of the State during their visit to the city next month.

The corner-stone of the U. S. Court House and Postoffice in Raleigh will be laid on July 4th with imposing ceremonies. John Nichols, Esq., Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of this State, has been applied to to conduct the ceremonies.

The Asheville Citizen gives the following schedule of prices for Charleston, Swain county Corn in this place is worth from 40 to 50 cents per bushel; wheat $1 50; Irish potatoes 50; sweet potatoes 75; oats 50; bacon 10; feathers 50; wool 40.

The Rockingham Courier says: We learn from Maj. Hall that a cyclone, or whirling storm of wind and rain, occurred in Wolf Pitt Township, one day last week, which did much damage to timber, fencing, &c., and occasioned considerable consternation and alarm.

The question having been raised as to the liability of salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts to taxation under the "income" clause of the State Revenue act, the Treasurer has given an opinion that they were not taxable. The opinion was given in view of an opinion of the Attorney-General of this State in 1856, which was accepted by the Supreme Court as a decision of the question.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce says: On Wednesday a petition for an injunction restraining the newly appointed directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from entering upon their offices, was filed with Judge Clarke, in the interest of the deposed members of the board. Thursday, at 11 o'clock, was fixed for a hearing of the case, but before the hour appointed the petitioners withdrew.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: A few weeks ago, when the liquor prohibition question was being agitated in Goldsboro, an old darkey was asked how would he vote on the matter. "Oh," he replied, "the Republican ticket, I always vote that ticket." But how are you going to vote on "Prohibition?" The old darkey looking up asked, "what's dat?" "Why, prohibition is putting down liquor," was the reply. "Lors-a-massey!" said the old uncle, "I votes for libbition: I votes to put down liquor to the old price a shilling a pint." Our temperance interviewer left him.

The Charlotte Observer says: Information reached this city yesterday morning of a distressing accident which had just occurred at Morrow's Turn Out, 11 miles below Charlotte, on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. About an hour after the mail train coming north (which arrived here at 5 A. M.) passed Morrow, the watchman discovered Mr. Joseph Davis, a carpenter who was employed on the road, lying upon the track with both of his legs cut off; one of them cut off just at the knee, the other between the ankle and knee. The wounded man was put on the next train that passed going southward, and taken to Columbia. Our informant says that he was in a dying condition. How Mr. Davis happened to get in the way of the wheels is not known, but it is supposed that he attempted to jump on the train, while it was in motion, and slip up from the Turn Out to the track where he was at work, and that he missed his footing and fell under the cars. Mr. Davis is a native of Newberry, S. C. He is about twenty-six years of age, and has a wife and one child.

The Raleigh News says: On Tuesday last, near Washington, in this State, a colored woman would, it she had timely assistance, have supplied the vacancy among natural living curiosities recently caused by the death of the Siamese twins. The woman gave birth to children united precisely as the Siamese twins were; except the union in this case was much more extensive in proportion to general development. One child was somewhat smaller than the other, but both were abnormally developed as to size, and perfect in every respect save this strange connection by an extensive band. They were supplied with blood during their foetal development, as in the case of the Siamese twins, by one umbilical cord which entered the middle of the connecting band. They have been preserved in spirits and will probably be forwarded to some museum. What is most curious about the twins in this case is, that one is black and the other mulatto.

The Newbern Times says: On Friday night at a late hour, a couple of fathers, estimable gentlemen of the community, were anxiously seeking for their daughters, girls about fifteen or sixteen years old, who, having left home in the afternoon, had not returned, and hence occasioned considerable anxiety. It was after midnight when the information was obtained that the birds had taken the evening train and flown to Morehead City. Having procured a hand-car the parents set out in pursuit, and arrived at Morehead City just before yesterday morning's train was about to leave. The absconding misses were found at the house of a friend, and evidently in excellent frame of mind to appreciate their romantic position and enjoy the beauties of "Old Ocean." The parents, however, assumed charge, and the whole party arrived here yesterday morning. The scheme of the young ladies was well laid; they had procured some money, had purchased trunks and articles of wardrobe, had them conveyed to the depot, and every thing done in the most approved style.

The Charlotte Observer says: "On Friday night, while the mail train on the Air Line railroad was coming northward, and as the train was on a steep down grade, the engineer saw an ox standing across the track. Being too close to it then to slacken up, the engineer did not even blow brakes but went ahead. The train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and struck the ox with full force, it was supposed it was knocked off the track and killed, and nothing was thought about the matter at the time. Proceeding about 80 miles further, what was the surprise of all who knew it, to find the ox lying up on top of the cow-catcher, as the train stopped at some station. It was left alone and the train proceeded onward. When it arrived at Charlotte the ox was taken off from its position and found to be safe and sound. Its side was a little bruised where it slided up on the cow-catcher, but beyond this it had no injury whatever, and when placed on the ground walked around and ate what was given it, and to all intents and purposes was as well and lively as a cricket. The engineer offers it for sale, to pay charges we presume. It would be something [illegible] which had ridden 180 [illegible] catcher."

The Last Pennsylvania Horror.

A terrible tale of blood comes to us from Bucks county, Pa. About two years ago a lady named Mrs. Wilhelmina Roering left her husband on account of domestic troubles, and procured the position of housekeeper for Dr. Otto, of Philadelphia. She remained there until about a year ago, when she purchased a piece of property at Hilltown, and went there to live, taking her daughter, aged 3 years, with her. Dr. Otto was 65 years old and had the consumption. He frequently visited Mrs. Roering for the benefit of his health, and often borrowed money of her, which he squandered in speculations. Early in March Otto went to Mrs. Roerings's, and she out of pity took him in. A short time ago he sent to Philadelphia, but soon returned, bragging some drugs with him. Last Tuesday there were some letters received at the station for Dr. Otto, and they were sent up to the house by some children. They found the house closed; and returning at noon, and again at night, they were unable to obtain admittance. Suspicions were aroused, and the neighbors visited the house about 10 o'clock the same night. A side window opening into Otto's bed-room was open, and on looking in they discovered him in bed, propped up by pillows. To the questions: "Where are the folks?" he answered: "I don't know. I have not been here to-day." They asked him to let them in, and lighted a candle at the window to show him the way to the door. When the neighbors entered a horrid sight was disclosed. In one corner of the room lay the body of Mrs. Roerig's child, cloaked to death, and beside the bed on which the Doctor had been lying, was the dead body of Mrs. Roerig. A close examination disclosed the fact that an artery had been cut, and her wrist almost severed by a razor. On searching Otto's clothes the dead woman's pocket-book, containing money and papers, the latter including a judgment note given her by the Doctor himself, was found. It was determined to submit the Doctor to an examination, but on the day appointed for it his physician certified that he was too ill then, but would probably be well enough the next day. During the night, however, Otto grew worse rapidly and died. The supposition is, that finding the truth must come out, he had taken poison. Otto's body will be exhumed and submitted to a toxical examination.

Rev. W. S. Black's Appointments.

Wilmington, Front street, April 25th and 26th.
Clinton, at Johnson Chapel, May 2d and 3d.
Kenansville, at Hallsville, May 9th and 10th.
Smithville, at Bethel, May 16 and 17th.
Topsail, May 23d and 24th.
Elizabeth, May 30th and 31st.
Bladen, June 6th and 7th.
Onslow, June 13th and 14th.
Cokesbury, June 20th and 21st.
Rev. J. T. Bagwell will attend the Front-street Quarterly Conference; M. H. Hoyle, Smithville; M. Foy, Clinton; James Wilson, Kenansville, and W. S. Conoley, Topsail.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

LETTER FROM EDGEFIELD, C. H.

Moses Arming the Blacks—Mustering of Ragged Squads—Almost a Pitched Battle—Sumner's Legacy to the South.

Being a well wisher to the Constitutionalist, I am always on the alert for an item of news which may be of interest to your readers. It may be that I have gathered together a few facts which will be of interest to many of our friends in your State.

Several years ago the militia of this State was organized by Governor Scott and arms were distributed to the different negro companies throughout the State. As might have been expected this made the negroes very insulting and overbearing towards the whites and the result was that serious difficulties were frequent and there were several collisions between armed bands of white men and the negro militia companies. Governor Scott profited by experience and called in the arms, the companies were disbanded and the troubles ceased.

The Radical party at this time is much divided and the leaders are quarrelling among themselves. Governor Moses has many prominent Radical leaders arrayed against him. For the purpose of controlling the coming negroes in the next election the militia is again being organized, and the persistent demand of the negroes for arms has been acceeded to. As to what the consequences may be Moses does not care, he has been in one war and knows there is no dinner that he will be hurt in battle, and as to the fate of others, it gives him no concern, provided he can keep his hands upon the money in the Treasury.

Under the laws of our State it is almost impossible for the white men to form military organizations, and of course the arms there are not distributed only to negroes.

Saturday there was a grand review at Edgefield of the forces of this county. Such a spectacle you have probably never witnessed. The whole country was black with women, children, old men, boys, armed negroes, dressed in every conceivable manner, and impudent negroes, mounted, were prancing through every street of our quiet village. The cavalry was also present, some mounted on mules, but most of them riding agricultural, lean horses, and presenting such a ludicrous spectacle that a smile stole over the face of the saddest man present.

One of our citizens asked a very prominent planter a question which it seems would have required some time for reflection before a proper answer could have been given, yet see the ready wit of the farmer: "He, like Rip Van Winkle, you had just awoke from a long sleep, and this passing scene had presented itself, what do you suppose would have been your feelings?" Answer: "I would have felt that there had been some unpardonable mistake, and that I had unexpectedly arrived in h—l."

After "the muster" most of the colored troops" departed for their homes. A few stragglers, however, were left behind. A citizen had one of the guns belonging to the militia and was inspecting it. A negro stepped up and rudely snatched it from him, and the citizen knocked him down. This was the signal which it seemed had been anxiously looked for all day. The negroes became very indignant, rallied in crowds, some with guns, some with pistols, and a war of races seemed imminent. Of course the whites came upon the scene and were armed. But for the earnest efforts of some of the white leaders and some of the better disposed blacks the fight would have begun at once. It is but justice to say that many of the negroes endeavored to prevent a collision.—Conspicuous amongst the freedmen who desired to avert the calamity was Milo Simmons, a former servant of Gov. Pickens, who, although he is a radical, did much to prevent bloodshed. The whites appreciate his acts and he will be kindly remembered.

The negroes with us know but little now of politics. They are a unit, however, when the question of race comes up. They are more solidified than ever. [illegible] time since the war. [illegible] their political [illegible] They have [illegible] followed the leaders [illegible] without [illegible] Now they are nothing but [illegible] and [illegible] this needs [illegible] present [illegible] almost [illegible] Heretofore in our town [illegible] they have been conservative, and although they have always had a majority, we have had no trouble in electing a ticket by a majority.

ARKANSAS.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNORS.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING FOR BAXTER.

A CONFLICT IMMINENT.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS REFUSED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18—Night.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,500 from Washington, 100 from Batesville and 50 from Saline county reinforced the Governor's troops this morning.

The 300 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came with colors flying and their band playing. The Governor is now holding consultation with his Generals. His intention is to surround the State House and to cut off its supplies. The State House party has been pressing the colored people into service.

The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible, but by the eternal the insurgents must and will be put down.

One thousand more men are expected on the train this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers, but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State House, and his sentinels can be seen passing their posts from a point near the City Hall.

Gen. Ira McBarton, an old West Point graduate, and a Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff.

The State House party captured Capt. Sam Houston this morning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the Lieutenant of the guard, but was dragged into their lines by force. He was afterwards released.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1874.

Frederick Knorr, Mayor of Little Rock, Arkansas:

You must be aware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State, except in conformation with the Constitution and laws of the United States. He cannot recognize a call made upon him for military aid, by the Mayor of a city. He has instructed the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock to prevent bloodshed. That is all he can do under existing circumstances.

I will ask, in answer to your inquiry, "whether the United States are powerless to protect 20,000 people situated as the citizens of Little Rock are?" if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow a question as to who shall hold a State office, to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war?

GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Att'y-Gen.

The above is in answer to the following.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18, 1874.

To Attorney-General Williams, Washington:

In your despatch to Gov. Brooks, I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor until his right has been fully and finally recognized by the Courts. I understand from your dispatch to Governor Baxter that the President cannot recognize him until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now what are we to do in the meantime? Governor Baxter has issued his proclamation putting the city under martial law, and armed men, pretending to act under his orders, are patroling the streets, stopping peacable and unarmed citizens, setting the authority of the city officers at defiance, and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a like manner. The construction placed on your dispatch by Governor Baxter, is that it is an attack on the Brooks faction with an assurance in so doing that the federal government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is sure to become a scene of bloodshed over which authorities are not responsible for, and which they have not the power to settle, and placed where an appeal to either one of the persons claiming to be Governor lays the city authorities liable to the charge of being the parties of the one appealed to. I desire to ask if the Federal government possesses to protect the local and property of twenty thousand inhabitants who are situated as we are. If you will instruct the officers in charge of the arsenal to aid the city police in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and setting the same at defiance, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions.

This question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts, a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months, and I know implore you in the name of Peace to aid me all in your power until the other question is settled.

FRED'K KNORR,
Mayor of Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—Noon.—The Federal flag floats over the Anthony House. Its present object is simply to provoke good behavior. Easter holds the telegraph office, but Brooks has stopped the wires and requires the countersign or pass to go home.

Brooks has appointed in the order of Col. Rose, directing that all armed men be kept off the streets, and has withdrawn his sentinels from the State House grounds, but maintains a warlike attitude within the Capital.

LITTLE ROCK, April 19, 1874.

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have received the Presidents's instructions and they are carried out. There is some excitement, but it will soon subside. The forces are small on each side. Signed, J. C. ROSE,
Capt. of 17th Infantry.

No change in the situation up to the present time. A company of U. S. soldiers occupy the telegraph office and Gazette building. A few additional companies have been added to Baxter's force and one to Brooks' men. Both sides are resting on their arms.

NORTH CAROLINA.

HIRAM SIBLEY AND HENRY CLEWS VERSUS WESTERN N. C. R. R.

JUDGE DICK DECREES THE SALE OF THE ROAD.

GREENSBORO', April 20—Night.—In the case of Hiram Sibley and Henry Clews against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, pending in the U. S. Circuit Court, at this place, Judge Dick has signed a decree ordering the rolling stock, franchise, &c., to be sold at public auction, on 40 days' notice, to satisfy a mortgage for $1,200,000.

Thos. B. Keogh, of Greensboro', Thos. Ruffin, of Hillsboro', Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, and B. S. Gaither, of Morganton, were appointed by the Court, as Commissionrrs to make the sale.

Dr. Livingstone.

Henry M. Stanley, whose success in finding Dr. Livingstone has given him a reputation, in a letter to the London Daily News, gives the following interesting facts in regard to the great explorer and the result of his labors in the heart of Africa:

It is asked what he has done since he left England in 1866, and whether all he has done will ever be made known, and how much of the knowledge thought to be gained by his labor is lost? To the first question I would answer, that a short resume of his discoveries, such as he gave me, and such as I obtained from the study of his map, has been already published. To the second question I would answer that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which I brought to England on the 2nd of August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone, his eldest daughter. This record begins from the day he left Zanzibar in December, 1865, to the 13th of March, 1872. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River, on the east coast of Africa, to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the district of the Ma-Ziti, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema-Wagunhha's, up to Ujiji, where he arrived the 23d of October, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with me, from about the middle of November, 1871, to the 16th of February, 1872, when we arrived at Unyanyembe.

To ordinary readers all this may appear very vague, but if I tell them that Livingstone has tramped a distance of 8,300 miles afoot in that period, they may have a conception of the value of the journal which now lies in the strong room of a Glasgow bank, and which was sealed by me on the evening of the 13th of March, 1872.

Livingstone was a laborious note-taker. A little note-book was always on hand to jot down on the march whatever observations he made—which were faithfully copied or improved upon in the big journal after his arrival in camp. And as Livingstone set great store upon these, they must be of value, and contain much additional information. Besides this record of a journey extending over a length of 8,300 miles, and which it must be remembered is already in England, there is this last journey from Unanyembe, begun August 2, 1872, and ending about May, 1873, the notes about which Mr. Murphy must have in his possession. It is of a period of 273 days or thereabouts, which, at the moderate rate of four miles per day, gives us 1,022 miles, much of which is through a country never trod by white men before.

Sketch of Senator William B. Washburn.

William B. Washburn, the gentleman who has been elected Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, holds at present an equally high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is Governor of the State which has chosen, after a long, serious and combative struggle, to give him the best gift that the old Bay State can possibly confer—to fill the chair of Charles Sumner. Three times this gentleman has been elected Governor of Massachusetts, and it may be said that he has filled nearly every political office of worth and consideration in the choice of the people of his State. On the 31st of January, 1820, William B. Washburn was born in the town of Winchendon, Mass. Preparatory to entering college his studies were pursued at the Groton Academy, and he graduated from the University of Yale with honors in the year 1841, being then in his early prime of life, twenty-four years of age. He is a business man and is to this day engaged in and interested in manufactures. Being left an orphan at an early age, his youth was one earnest and persistent struggle for an education and a livelihood. He has resided for many years in Greenfield, Mass., and was for a lengthened term President of the Greenfield Bank. In 1850 Mr. Washburn entered political life, and four year later he was sent to the General Assembly of Massachusetts. In 1856, like all the young and brilliant men of his time, he was swept into the tide and became an ardent republican. For eighteen years he has acted with honest purpose toward his party, and his integrity is beyond the breath of reproach. Senator Washburne was elected for the first time to Congress in 1862, and then he was three times re-elected. In 1871 Mr. Washburne left his seat in Congress to become Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, defeating General Butler for the republican nomination. In the memorable contest with General B. F Butler last year the subject of this sketch was again nominated and, of course, elected. Personally, Senator Washburn has a fine appearance—broad, open brow, wide, thin mouth, which is characteristic of all the Washburnes. In private and public life he bears a character of unblemished integrity.

ROYALTY AND FREEMASONRY.

Introduction of Prince Arthur, by the Prince of Wales.

Last night a most important event took place in reference to the position and status of the Ancient Order of Freemasonry, which already numbers amongst its ranks most of the sovereigns of the civilized world. The event referred to was the addition of another scion of the royal family of England to its ranks, H. R. H. Prince Arthur, who received his initiatory degree from the hands of his illustrious brother, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

To the uninitiated it may not generally be known that since the Prince of Wales was admitted to the Universal and Ancient Order of Freemasonry by his late majesty the King of Sweden, himself the grand master, he has taken the deepest interest in the prosperity of the order, and has on three different occasions taken the chair at festivals for the benefit of the different Masonic benevolent institutions. The late Earl of Zetland, the grand master, conferred upon him the rank of past grand master, and in acknowledgment of this honor his royal highness has been unceasing in his efforts to benefit the order by every means in his power. Last night was a further exemplification of this, for as worshipful master of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, he initiated his brother, Prince Arthur, as a member of the order. At ten minutes past six o'clock a carriage containing the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, left Marlborough house, and drove up to willis' rooms, where they were received in due form by the officers of the Prince of Wales Lodge, together with the Marquis of Ripon, grand master, and the Earl of Carnarvon, deputy grand master. The Lodge having been opened in due form, Prince Arthur was admitted to the ancient rites of Freemasonry, his royal brother performing the usual ceremony in the most impressive manner.

A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates some interesting gossip about the Sanborn contracts and the eminent statesmen mixed up in them. He says few persons doubt that Butler in some way participated in the rich results, and adds: "There are Republicans here who think that there was a 'ring' formed in the Treasury Department and outside of it for the purpose of making money; but I cannot believe that Boutwell, Richardson and Sawyer did anything worse than to close their eyes and let other people rob the Treasury. One would suppose that Mr. Richardson would have to go after these developments, but there is no telling what Gen. Grant will do. He cares very little for public opinion, and there is a feeling here that Butler compels him to retain Richardson. There can be no doubt that some of the worst of the President's mistakes have been instigated by Butler and Conkling, and, if they want Richardson to stay, the American people will have to endure him till the end of the present Presidential term."

A California letter says that this year there will be produced there 12,000,000 gallons of wine, 2,000,000 pounds of grapes for table use, and 250,000 pounds of raisins, besides the brandy.

The bill passed by the California Legislature, removing the legal disabilities of Mr. Meiggs, the "Railway King" of Peru, naturally arouses curiosity as to what the disabilities were. In 1849, Mr. Meiggs went to San Francisco, and from that year until 1854, was engaged in business there as a merchant. Being intelligent and educated, and possessing more than an ordinary degree of ability, he made his way toward wealth with astonishing rapidity. Each year saw his business extending and branching out, until, in the years 1853-52-53, he was among the most prominent in business in the State. In the early part of 1854 it became known to the public that Meiggs had fitted out and freighted a vessel, and, placing his family on board, had quietly and secretly sailed away. Subsequently it was developed that a series of crimes had been committed, in the nature of forgeries.—Meiggs first sailed to Australia, but, not finding that country a satisfactory location, left and went to Chili, South America. Here he obtained colossal contracts for developing the resources of the country, and for the construction of railways. Out of those contracts an immense fortune was realized. About 1869 Meiggs sent two or three agents to California to secretly gather in his indebtedness and liabilities there. In 1865 it was said he had succeeded in extinguishing all his debts. After Meiggs had built all the railway that the limited resources of Chili would permit, he went to Peru and built railways there until the State was nearly bankrupt, and now he wants to return to California; hence the passage of the bill.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

The Latest from the Volcanic Regions. The Quakings and Rumblings Worse than Ever—Scientific Men on the Ground.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

A gentleman of this city, who is at present in Shelby, writes us that he hrs some late information from the scene of the volcanic disturbances in Bald Mountain. A man who lives on the mountain says that on last Sunday the mountain was terribly agitated, and that he was more alarmed on that day by its quakings and rumblings than he had been on any previous day since it began trembling. The vibrations of the mountain and the country around it are such as to cause the doors of houses to swing to and fro on their hinges and to slam shut and fly open as if moved by violent and sudden gusts of wind. The man compares the noise in the mountain to the roar and rattle of an immense train of heavy railroad cars in rapid motion, and says that the excitement among the people living on and near the mountain is far from having subsided, and that the people are by no means at ease.

There are, our informant writes, a number of scientific gentlemen from abroad, now at the mountain; some are from Boston and other Northern cities, and one is from Berlin, Prussia. They will soon give to the public, no doubt, a full report of the result of their examination of the wonderfully agitated mountain.

The above is the latest news from the mountain, and it can be looked upon as reliable.

The British Empire.

For the first time in its history the British Empire puts forth a collective statement of its area, 7,760,149 square miles; its population 234,762,583; its houses 41,142,651; its density 28 persons to the square mile. Unexpectedly the density in the British Isles, 249 to the square mile, is greater than in India, 201 to the square mile. This mighty Empire falls below the Russian area, which is 9,000,000 square miles, and below the Chinese population, which is 446,500,000. But in its strength and resources it is undoubtedly transcendently ahead of all other Empires. It is calculated by a Swiss savant that in the course of a few centuries or less the inhabitants of this Empire will all speak the English language, and the increase is really taking place at a rapid rate in India. It therefore should practically hold better than its population will exceed that of China, as the available area of India is much greater. In India the British rule has raised the population from 150,000,000 to 250,000,000. In Canada, Africa and Australia the progress is very remarkable, and in Africa, England has at present no rival and an immense field. Of all the European governments Russia alone has a future that can at present be regarded as in the same category with Victoria's Empire. That of Germany can only be expanded by conquest, and that of Austria and France seems to have reached its limit. The statesmanship required to preserve and maintain such an Empire as the British must be of the highest class.

Sampson Fair.

We are glad to learn that Capt. William H. Thompson, of Taylor's Bridge township, has been elected Chief Marshal for the next Sampson County Agricultural Fair. Sampson has generally surpassed in her agricultural fairs, and we hope the fair of 1874 will eclipse anything that has yet been seen in that section.

In Switzerland there is a law which compels every newly-married couple to plant six trees immediately after the ceremony, and two on the birth of every child.

The Khedive of Egypt is collecting for a library which he has founded at Cairo, the valuable Arabic manuscripts preserved in mosques and monasteries throughout his dominions. He has already secured 40 copies of the Koran, one of which is 1,150 years old.

Taking it for granted that the Republicans will renominate Gov. Dix, the Troy *Press* renews in double lead its nomination of the Hon. Clarkson Potter as the right man for the Democrats to select to run against him. The *Press* says Gov. DIX is a strong man, and has been a "negatively good Governor," with "many positive virtues," but the tide against Republicanism is too strong for it to be possible to elect even him on the "Credit Mobilier, Back-pay, Jayne-Sanborn ticket."

The present political condition in the country is very well illustrated by an incident at the polls in Connecticut the other day. In the town of Norwich two well-known Republicans who had been active members of the party since its organization, met at the polls, one having just voted and the other thoughtfully twisting in his hand the ballot he was about to cast. Said the latter, "I never did vote the Democratic ticket and never wanted to before, but between you and me I'm tempted to do it now." Said the other, "That's just my case, only I've gone and done it." But the organs of the Administration say everything is serene: there's no dissatisfaction; this is an on year, and there's an unusual interest in temperance. Perhaps so.

MARRIED

At the residence of the bride's father, in Albert Hall Township, Duplin county, on the 15th inst., by Wm. H. Grady, Esq., Mr. WM. J. QUINN, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of M. G. and Nancy Phillips.

On Tuesday, 31st of March, by the Rev. Jas M. Sprunt, Mr. H. E. NEWBURY to Miss MATTIE SOUTHERLAND, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Kenansville, N. C.

DIED.

At his residence, in Sampson county, on the 16th of March, in the 57th year of his age, GEO. DEVANE.

The deceased was an excellent neighbor, and one of the most estimable citizens of the community.

A FRIEND.

At the residence of Burgis Williams, in Onslow county, Sunday, the 12th of April, 1874, GIBBONS BELL, formerly of Beaufort, Carteret county, where his relatives now live.

Newbern papers please copy.

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North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Percy R. Jernigan, Administrator With the Will Annexed of Rebecca Rouse, Richard Rouch, et others, Defendants.

Petition to Sell Real Estate for Assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Rouch & others, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, a newspaper published in Wilmington, N. C., notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Duplin, at the Court House, in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1874, then and there to answer the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

J. D. S. DUFFERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin county, N. C.
march 9 w6w

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